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**Supplement**

# Daily Report

## MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

*LUANDA NONALIGNED MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE*

*PART III*

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# SUPPLEMENT

## Further on Nonaligned Ministerial Conference

### Dos Santos Opening Address

*MB051830 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1242 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at the opening session of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Luanda on 4 September — recorded]

[Text] Your excellencies, ministers, invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: I should like first of all on behalf of the Angolan people to extend to you our greetings and welcome to the People's Republic of Angola. Our people feel proud to have in their midst for a number of days distiguished representatives of various nations of the world. We shall try to continue to make efforts to accord all the participants and invited guests the proper climate for the successful holding of this ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries.

I should also like on behalf of the Angolan people and their government to express our most sincere gratitude to all the delegates taking part in this meeting because your presence in Luanda, the capital of the People's Republic of Angola, constitutes for us a demonstration of moral solidarity and a factor of encouragement in our hard and continued struggle for peace, preservation of our national independence, and progress. This event has enriched the already valuable history of the struggle of the Angolan people, particularly that of its capital. It was in this city that on 4 February 1961 a handful of MPLA militants took up machetes and rose against the colonial power. That was the beginning of our concrete action in the long and victorious armed struggle for national liberation. Shortly before independence, the residents of this city, under the leadership of the MPLA, successfully defended themselves against all violent, bloody, and hideous actions mounted by imperialism and its agents and lackeys to prevent the achievement of our liberty and independence. A total of 10 years have passed and despite the efforts of reconstruction, the vestiges of this violence which hit our capital are still visible in some corners of the city.

The People's Republic of Angola was proclaimed by the late President Agostinho Neto under the thundering of cannons of powerful aggressive foreign forces which up to today refuse to understand that Angola will follow the political, economic, and social path that its people chose and defined in their state's constitution. We are proud of having achieved our independence through armed struggle, and we are ready to defend our state and the territorial integrity of the nation with our weapons. Whether they want it or not, those forces which carry out attacks on our country should understand that Angola is an independent, sovereign, African, progressive state situated in southern and central Africa. Thus, we contribute and participate in the search for solutions to the serious problems facing our region and the world, and it is in this context that we are honored to host this broad forum which is being attended by distinguished representatives of most of the sovereign states of the world. Before I go any further, I should like to point out that the Angolan people, through the MPLA, identified themselves with the political principles of Bandung even during the period of the struggle for national liberation, and we associated ourselves with the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade in 1961. Even then, the movement, reaffirming its markedly anticonlonialist stance, expressed deep concern over the indiscriminate repression faced by the Angolan patriots and demanded the immediate establishment of a free and independent state in Angola. Since then, more countries have continued to join the Nonaligned Movement. the path so far followed by our organization is glorious and exemplary. This path has been enriched by the contribution of distinguished figures, including the late Mr Forbes Burnham, the prime minister of Guyana; and the late Mrs Indira Gandhi, who as the chairman of the movement, her death was a great loss to us all. I would like to ask that we observe 1 minute of silence in homage to these distinguished figures of our movement.

Your excellencies, delegates, the diversity of the philosophical concepts of each one of our nations produces the heterogeneity that characterizes us. However, this heterogeneity does not prevail over our essential and common concerns. This unique characteristic of our movement makes it an extremely important world forum for dialogue, politically concerted action, and the reduction of international and regional tensions. Accordingly, we must not let international imperialism make use of our divergencies to mount discord among member-states and thus weaken our cohesion and action for the establishment of more just international relations. Our movement today is an irreplaceable political body for the safeguard of liberty, independence, and equality of people's rights. There is a need for us to undertake more dynamic and constructive initiatives to overcome crisis situations.

Your excellencies, delegates, the People's Republic of Angola is a sovereign state and, therefore, it carries on a national policy which is more appropriate to the living conditions of its people within the framewok of its possibilities and resources. We are aware of the interdependence that exists in the world and for this reason we believe in a broad and diversified cooperation within the framework of nonalignment, preserving our independence in all fields of life both internally and externally. Our action is based on peaceful coexistence. We cannot remain indifferent and be passive before the existing colonial situations, interferences in the internal affairs of states, and the use of force in relations between peoples and countries. No argument can justify these attitudes, not even the argument of the so-called zones of influence which stimulate military aggression of which a number of countries of Asia, Latin America, and Africa are victims.

The nonaligned countries have the historic responsibility of assessing the events spawned by the current world crisis within the framework outlined by the fundamental objectives of the policy of nonalignment and its independent characteristic in order not to express or allow ourselves to be dragged by the present tendency of placing the problems of peace and war, colonialism and liberation, and others in the context of the East-West confrontation. It is therefore necessary that we consolidate our own autonomous platform with a view to solving the burning issues of the contemporary world which concern the

international community as a whole, namely the struggle for the strengthening of peace and international security through disarmament; decolonization; general talks on the international economic relations; elimination of sources of tension and crisis; and the struggle against famine, misery, and underedevelopment.

The world is living in a particularly dangerous situation with the intensification of the bellicose activities by imperialism and the growing arms race. These arms are becoming increasingly sophisticated, thus permitting their use in space and even the fulfillment of the so-called star wars.

The 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki was marked this year. They caused a catastrophe which is known to all of us, and both its moral and material effects are recalled by humanity, which fears the outbreak of a new conflict with nuclear weapons. The quantity and power of the nuclear weapons accumulated today by both the countries which produce them and those which do not but have accepted them for deployment could give an added dimension to that conflict, the consequences of which would amount to almost exterminating mankind. To prevent the nuclear holocaust is the desire and on the conscience of men and women all over the world. We must make this preoccupation one of the focal points of the nonaligned strategy, while demanding that the nuclear powers establish normal and constructive negotiations among themselves, with a view to attaining detente in their relations, since their decisions are reflected in the overall world situation. We believe that it is necessary to strengthen our stances, with a view to achieving worldwide denuclearization by taking strong actions at our level and within the international organizations so that this desire of humanity may be fulfilled. In our opinion, this should begin in the areas where the deployment of this type of weapon was made against the will of the respective people or governments.

The evolution of science and technology has created unforseeable possibilities for the development of humanity. However, human genius is often used against its own existence, contrary to the natural aims of the nonaligned countries, which are intended to preserve the future of our planet and thus, of mankind. We must, therefore, take action to neutralize all types of cooperation likely to lead to the utilization of the atom for nonpeaceful means and its autonomous manufacture by countries like Israel, South Africa, and other nations of our region. The efforts made by the nonaligned countries toward disarmament and peace will contribute to detente in international relations, and will have positive results in the struggle for the creation of a more just and equitable international economic order capable of promoting stability and cohesion in the international community. Accordingly, several concrete initiatives have been taken. Although they did not have the desired results because of barriers of an ideological and economic nature, as well as others that emerged, such initiatives highlighted the apparent receptiveness of certain industrialized countries on the question of the North-South dialogue. This could indicate an open possibility of future actions. We think, however, that it is necessary for us to commit ourselves to the strengthening of South-South cooperation by creating the means capable of bringing it about, because we believe that in doing so it will be easier to gain the materials which are essential for our development.

Excellencies, ministers, esteemed guests, comrades, this ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries takes place in a very troublesome area of the world, where the existence of the apartheid regime constitutes a permanent threat to stability, peace, and international security. The South African regime is the main factor in the destabilization of the neighboring nations in the region. It is responsible for the continuing acts of aggression and sabotage carried out not only by its regular armed forces, but also the puppet gangs in its service in a permanent challenge to the international forums and world public opinion. This racist regime continues, however, to disregard and violate with impunity the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, thanks to the support it enjoys from several Western countries, particularly the United States.

Presently, in South Africa we are witnessing some of the most serious confrontations between the white minority, racist power and the oppressed and exploited people. The ruling class is desperately trying to make window dressing changes in a deliberate attempt to divert the popular masses from the real struggle for the elimination of racial discrimination and the apartheid system. The intensification of the belligerence of the Pretoria regime against South African citizens opposed to apartheid has resulted recently in an escalation of unprecedented violence. The South African blacks have become aware that they have nothing to fear or to lose, instead they stand to win once apartheid is abolished. The imposition of a state of emergency by South African rulers has significantly contributed to the increase of tension in the region, particularly inside South Africa itself, where arbitrary detentions and the murders of antiapartheid militants characterize the regime's state of despair.

The total disrespect for human rights by the Pretoria rulers has been the cause of the increasing indignation and protests from the international community, which strives to defend the fundamental values of civilization. Accordingly, I think that nonaligned countries and the international community in general would greatly welcome a firm attitude and the intensification of concrete actions from the Western countries to force the ruling class in Pretoria to abolish the apartheid regime. This would undoubtedly contribute to the eradication of apartheid because it would eventually result in the application of compulsory economic sanctions against South Africa. These sanctions would no more harm the majority of the South African population than the existence and continuation of the system. Our movement cannot remain indifferent in the face of the obstinate denial of the South African people's most elementary rights for liberty and citizenship. Nor can it remain indifferent to the persistant illegal occupation of the Namibian territory. We cannot but recall that it was thanks to the vigorous action of member-states of the Nonaligned Movement that in 1960 the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 111/XV, which represents the embracing of a just and historically important stand for the eradication of colonialism. This principled stand of the Nonaligned Movement was reiterated in all the summits and other meetings of the organization. I am, therefore, convinced that during this ministerial meeting strong measures will be taken to condemn apartheid and put pressure on racist South Africa to respect the relevant resolutions already adopted by the international bodies for the abolition and independence of Namibia.

Your excellencies, ministers, comrades, the Angolan people have been victims of a continued undeclared war mounted by Pretoria since shortly before the proclamation of national independence on 11 November 1975. During these 10 years, our young country has been forced to face tremendous obstacles following the acts of aggression mounted by the enemy, which obviously have negative effects on our effort for national development. Besides the loss of tens of thousands of human lives, the material damage caused directly by the South African acts of aggression totals over $10 billion. In recent years, the South African regime has been carrying out measures for its rapid militarization. This is expressed in high defense spendings, which rose from $321 million in 1971 and now stand at about $4 billion. This demonstrates its intent to become a regional military power capable of imposing by force of weapons its political and economic diktat on the independent countries of the region.

The apartheid regime is trying to depict the focus of tension in southern Africa, which it has created and encouraged, as a regional expression of the East-West conflict. At the same time, it is trying to convince the international public opinion that the puppet organizations which it has organized, which it trains, and the survival of which it ensures, are independent organizations of dissident nationalists of some nations of the region. In reality, the actions carried out by these puppet gangsters, characterized by brutality and terror on the defenseless civilian population, have been revealed in the eyes of the international community to be the actions of the South African regular Army, which coordinates, leads and often plans all the strategy of subversive war against the sovereign states of the region. The recent capture of an officer of the special forces of the South African Army in the aborted "Argom" operation against the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda Province is proof of this. The statement made by the South African officer to the international press broke the myth of the assumed military ability of the puppets, because it was proved beyond any doubt that actions of that scale are only carried out by the South African special commando groups. These commando groups, after their action, leave behind propaganda material to convince people that the action was carried out by their puppets, who in turn are quick to claim credit.

It is not difficult, therefore, for us to conclude that the armed conflict taking place in Angola is not of a civilian nature, as certain political and news media circles try to convince us. We are, in fact, facing external aggression, which is a multifaceted one woven from the Washington-Pretoria axis; this axis uses as its tool a few treacherous and ambitious Angolans who, in order to attain these dishonest and antipatriotic objectives, exploit obscurantism, ignorance, and tribal and racial differences among unenlightened citizens. Thus, it is legitimate for the People's Republic of Angola, as a sovereign nation, to categorically reject the pretense of a national conciliation with those armed gangs organized in certain Western countries. This would result in the unequivocal abdication of Angolan sovereignty and the exhaustion of the gains barely won by the Angolan people.

The Angolan Government and the MPLA-Labor Party practice a policy of unity and national harmony which is guided toward the integration of all citizens regardless of any (?tendency), and as part of an effort for national reconstruction and defense of the fatherland against armed aggressions, which are planned or carried out from abroad.

Despite having to yield to the permanent state of war which has prevailed over the past quarter of a century, the Angolan people do not hold any bellicose designs. They are only seeking to solve a conflict which has been imposed upon them and of which they are victims, because the ideal of peace and progress forms part of one of their most profound and legitimate aspirations. In seeking the fulfillment of this just aspiration, the Angolan Government has always acted in a discreet and constructive manner, even when it was faced with aggression which endangered its independence and had to resort to foreign aid so that the Angolan people could defend themselves from that large-scale aggression orchestrated from abroad. It is in this context that the internationalist Cuban forces are still present today. They responded to the appeal made by the Angolan Government to the international community in the exercise of an internationally recognized right.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola, which imperialism has sought to present as as an obstacle to the attainment of peace in southern Africa, is actually a factor that guarantees stability and peace in the face of the growing hegemonic tendency embodied by racist South Africa in this region. Despite the fact this is an internal problem of the People's Republic of Angola, as properly recognized by the international community, our government has given proof of understanding and goodwill toward a solution to the southern African conflict. Accordingly, the Governments of Angola and Cuba have sovereignly established a program of the progressive withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent based on the just proportionate increase in the military defensive capacity of the Angolan Armed Forces and guarantees for the cessation of aggression or threats of direct or indirect aggression by the racist South African Army. It was also based on this constructive spirit, and in a clear manifestation of its policy of peace, that the Angolan Government agreed to enter into direct talks with representatives of the American and Pretoria governments, which concluded in the so-called Lusaka compromise, the undertakings of which were unfortunately not honored by South Africa within the established timetable. Nevertheless, on 17 November 1984 the Government of the People's Republic of Angola addressed a letter to his excellency the secretary general of the United Nations reaffirming its undertaking [words indistinct] for the peaceful resolution of the burning issues in southern Africa, and establishment of a new timetable for the progressive withdrawal of the Cuban troops.

Despite all the efforts made by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola with a view to attaining peace and security in the region, the Pretoria government with complete disregard for the condemnations of the international community and giving proof of an evident lack of integrity, has continued to infiltrate huge quantities of war materiel, not only on the southern border of our country, but also reaching far into our territory by air and sea in order to carry out military operations and maintain the puppet gangs. With such an attitude and the continuing threats of new aggressive actions, as evident by the deployment of large numbers of troops along our southern border and the incursions carried out under the pretext of the alleged right to hot pursuit of SWAPO combatants, the South African Government annuls,

right from the beginning, any possibility of implementing the plans for a progressive reduction of Cuban troops which have been agreed upon with the Cuban Government for a number of years now. Under these circumstances, it is not difficult to conclude that it would truly have been national suicide to agree on a preliminary or parallel withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban troops from Angola which the so-called linkage [preceeding word in English] policy sought to impose.

The failure to observe resolutions approved by the international forums, and the attempt to introduce alien elements into them by South Africa have been the biggest obstacle to the solution of the southern African problems, particularly with regard to the process leading toward the independence of Namibia based on UN Resolution 435. The Namibian question continues to be the subject of various dilatory tactics by the South African Government, the most recent of which was the appointment by Pretoria of a so-called Namibian interim government, through which it intends to prevent the Namibian people from attaining true independence. In our view, true independence is only possible with the participation of SWAPO, the vanguard of the Namibian people, which embodies and guarantees their greatest and legitimate aspirations. All these maneuvers have led the talks on the independence of Namibia toward successive deadlocks.

Although it is not part of the Namibian conflict, in accordance with its interests Angola has sought a negotiated solution to the issue to contribute to hastening the implementation of UN Resolution 435. Accordingly, Angola reached the Lusaka compromise with South Africa, which established the joint military commission to supervise the withdrawal of the South African forces from Angola. Its mission has ended and the commission abolished. However, the situation on our common border remains explosive. The South African Army has continued to violate the national territory.

In order to move forward the peace process in the region it is necessary to resume talks between the warring sides, that is, SWAPO and South Africa, under the auspices of the UN secretary general in order to set the date for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 and to solve the burning issues related to it. With regard to the People's Republic of Angola, we reiterate that the basis for negotiations on a general accord on peace, the independence of Namibia, and the security of Angola, which were presented to the UN secretary general on 17 November 1984, remain valid. However, we have also reaffirmed that all the talks or discussion on these issues should be held in a climate of trust, seriousness, and constructive spirit. The stubborness and the arrogance of the Pretoria regime is only possible because of the support received from some Western countries and from the American Administration, which encourages the South African regime to pursue a policy of destabilization against neighboring independent nations of the region.

It is also clear that the repeal of the Clark Amendment has created new obstacles in the dialogue for peace and stability in this region. The adoption of such measure against the People's Republic of Angola will be followed by an increase in subversive actions and in an escalation of violence against our people, thus reducing the chances of achieving peace. Therefore it is time to launch an appeal to all peace-loving forces and to the American public opinion so that they will oppose the implementation of this hostile measure, which is aimed against the Angolan people and in favor of aiding the subversive forces which are operating with the support of the apartheid regime. We have the noble mission of safeguarding our independence, and our people have the right to choose their destiny freely. We stand by the upholding of these principles and we have reiterated constantly the peaceful policies of Angola in our international relations. We have always supported the principles of respect for other people's sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and coexistance with states of different social regimes. The principles that lead the external policy of the People's Republic of Angola are the ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with all countries of the world on the basis of universal principles of international law. We also want to express our militant solidarity with all oppressed peoples and all movements of national liberation and with their just struggle for freedom and national independence.

Excellencies and esteemed delegates, in a turbulent world we are particularly concerned about the conflicts that are occurring in several parts of our planet, which affect many of our countries and which are liable to harm the cohesion and the unity of our movement. The conflict in the Western Sahara is potentially a threat to peace, security, and stability in the whole African Continent. We are convinced that the solution to the Sahara issue lies in the implementation of the Resolution AHG-104 of the 19th OAU conference of heads of state and government, which establishes the ways and means for a just and final political solution to that conflict.

We must however deplore the fact that the solution to this issue has been dragging for such a long time, notwithstanding the efforts by the African community for its peaceful solution. Another area of tension is still the Middle East, where the Zionist State of Israel persists in carrying out its aggression, colonial expansion, and occupation policies in the Arab territories. We must note on this occasion that the resolution adopted at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi in 1983 condemned the hostile attitude of the United States toward the rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO. The resolution adopted demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab and Palestinian occupied territories, including Jerusalem. On Lebanon, invaded and occupied by Israel, we have reaffirmed our total agreement with the several resolutions adopted by the nonaligned countries, and we demand the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions which insist on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist troops from the Lebanese territory.

Another issue which has been worrying our movement is the Cyprus issue. Notwithstanding the efforts carried by the nonaligned countries and by the United Nations, there is still a division of the Cypriot people. We hope that this situation will be overcome in the future.

The conflict between two member-states of our movement in the Persian Gulf, namely Iran and Iraq, the consequences of which are a threat to peace and security in that region, have deserved particular attention from our movement. We hope that this

international forum can contribute toward the cessation of hostilities and the achievement of a peaceful solution to the conflict.

In southwestern Asia, the Afghanistan issue is a fundamental problem in that subregion, where we must stress the leading role played by the UN secretary general as a mediator, who must continue to be viewed as a guarantor to a just and peaceful solution to the conflict. We noted that new steps are being taken in the dialogue between Portugal and Indonesia under the mediation of the UN secretary general. We are convinced that the real interests and the rights of the people of East Timor will be safeguarded. The situation on the Korean peninsula continues to be a threat to peace and security in that region, notwithstanding the efforts being carried out in talks between North and South Korea toward the normalization of that situation and eventual reunification of the Korean motherland.

In Latin America, and particularly in Central America, the tension created by imperialism has worsened since the brutal American invasion of the island of Grenada. The American policy in that region has resulted in an economic blockade against Nicaragua and threats against that country, despite the efforts of the Contadora Group members to solve the problem. Likewise, the Cuban people have been the target of continued aggression and threats against their sovereignty and territorial integrity since the triumph of their revolution in 1959. Notwithstanding the recent imperialist strategy for the increase of tension in some areas of the world the fact that the imperialists are not intent on mediation and promotion of dialogue for the solution of the several conflicts is welcome. In this area the contribution of some of the nonaligned countries has been invaluable in the achieving of peace and international security.

Excellencies, ministers, comrades, the international economic scene has not shown significant progress since the last nonaligned summit in New Delhi in 1983. This was due both to a lack of political goodwill on the part of several developed countries in accepting the adoption of adequate and equitable mechanisms for the solution of the serious economic problems faced by the contemporary world, particularly the underdeveloped countries, and because the present international economic order prevents a greater and more constructive involvement in the application of poltical measures as a means of encouraging the necessary economic reinforcement.

In fact, the present international economic situation is characterized by a profound crisis, highlighted by the growing aggravation of the imbalances of the basic disparities of the international economic order. Obviously, it caused nefarious reactions, particularly in the economic situation of the underdeveloped countries. The present economic crisis, the nature of which is fundamentally structural, stems from the crisis in the capitalist system itself, which emerged in the first half of the decade as one of the most serious that the world capitalist economy has known in the last 50 years.

Despite having their origins in the developed capitalist countries, economic crises are deeply and severely felt in the underdeveloped countries due to the great vulnerability, dependence, weakness, and deformation of their economic structures. Aggravating this situation, certain developed capitalist countries remain inflexible in maintaining their privileges, thus seeking to evade any action aimed at reorganizing international economic relations.

Moreover, the underdeveloped countreis are often forced to accept large amounts for their financial, technical and human resources, which are designed to create mechanisms for defense, integrity, and sovereignty as part of the policy aimed at spreading the focus on tension and encouraging the arms race promoted by imperialism. Such sums are obviously chanelled to defense budgets, to the detriment of the creation of methods for economic and social development factors. In fact, the countries of the so-called Third World have seen a deterioration of their economies, because in addition to the internal factors that brought about the economic crisis, were the effects the world propagation of the most negative elements of those crises; these were put into practice by the developed capitalist countries as a means of deviating the most unfavorable aspects of recession and enabling its rapid recovery. Accordingly, basic commodity prices have dropped significantly, thus sharply reducing one of the main sources of foreign revenue of the underdeveloped countries. Accompanied by protectionist practices, the world recession has created problems for the exportation of the few goods manufactured by many underdeveloped countries. Finally, the increase in interest rates to unparalleled levels in the last decades has increased the pressures on the foreign debt of the most indebted countries.

Moreover, there has not been much maneuvering room so that countries like ours, with a very low standard of living and serious social problems, could conduct highly restricted domestic economic policies. The convergence of all these negative factors has resulted in a disruptive situation for several countries with a larger foreign debt. Despite the efforts of cooperation between the debtor countries and the various international finance organizations, banks, central [word indistinct] and private banks, with a view to securing financing and new deals, it was not possible to prevent true emergency operations from being carried out in some instances.

The public and private debt of the Third World countries, the majority of which are members of the Nonaligned Movement, is one of the main factors which have greatly compromised the development programs. There is no doubt that the interdependence that has emerged between the foreign debt phenomenon and the national sovereignty of the debtor countries has placed us before the need to assess such a situation without putting the sovereignty of the nations at stake, since this cannot be (?renounced). By the same token, the existing interdependence of the international finance organizations and the debt of the Third World countries must serve as the prime mover in the reorganization of the international monetary and finance system. It will only be possible if the majority of the debtor countries adopts a common stand on negotiations with the institutions of the creditor countries. The (?adjustment) of the present international monetary and finance system, and the resulting inviability for the effective development of our countries, indicate the pressing need to work out ways and mechanisms of technical, economic, and financial cooperation capable of instilling greater resolve and strength in the Nonaligned Movement. In addition to this, the majority of the underdeveloped countries, particularly on the

African Continent, are today experiencing an unprecedented food crisis, which casts millions of its inhabitants into misery and famine. This difficult situation results from the weak technological capacity to alleviate the effects of natural disasters, namely, desertification and drought, the reflexes of the international economic crisis, and often from the adoption of unrealistic and unviable development programs. It is, therefore, necessary to recommend solutions leading to food self-sufficiency, and this calls for the need to give priority to agricultural production, without losing sight of the groundwork for an industrialization program which at this stage should primarly be geared toward food production.

In the face of this unfavorable situation, there comes the pressing need to seek new ways of solving our problems while bearing in mind our own resources and efforts as an alternative to the almost defunct North-South dialogue and the lack of will by the majority of the industrialized countries to begin general economic talks. In view of this, the strengthening of South-South cooperation assumes increasingly greater importance as a way for our countries to contribute to the reduction of the level of dependence on the developed countries and strengthen the collective capacity in North-South negotiations, thus enabling the creation of more appropriate conditions for our efforts toward development to succeed. The importance of this action is easily understood when taking into account the scope and range of the unexploited or scarcely exploited resources to be used for our development. The chances for a broad development of our relations of cooperation are vast in that among our countries it is possible to find nations that produce and export oil, foodstuffs, and raw materials in general, as well as countries with a wide manpower potential and significant qualifications, and manufacturers of equipment with a degree of technological complexity.

Generally speaking, the relations of economic cooperation among the underdeveloped nations constitute a relatively new phenomenon and, therefore, are still in a (?deficient) stage. For that reason, it is possible to determine conflicting results which are characterized by important progress in several fields, such as trade relations, which in the past 10 to 15 years have attained an average ratio of about 26 percent, and poor performance in other sectors in South-South economic cooperation. This important expansion of South-South trade relations has been based on a set of projects of subregional and regional economic integration. Measures designed to liberalize trade have been taken, but the results of the trade links of the interregional economic cooperation have not been significant. This is in part due to the monetary and financial problems faced by the world economy, with which we have already dealt. The development of South-South cooperation could mean yet another important contribution to the efforts that are presently being made to establish a new international economic order. This order must result in a new system of more just and equitable international economic relations in accordance with the prevailing conditions of the world economy, while promoting new principles and rules for relations among nations, which should not be based on the old criteria of plunder and exploitation of the weak by the stronger countries, but take into consideration the need for mutual cooperation and solidarity among peoples and nations with a view to attaining a harmonious and stable development at the world economy level.

Excellencies, ministers, esteemed guests, comrades, the new information order constitutes another domain to which we cannot but pay particular attention and center our efforts with a view to changing the present situation, which is generally unfavorable to the nonaligned countries. In fact, our people are far from being able to fully enjoy all the advantages resulting from the extraordinary evolution achieved over the past years by communications technology and [words indistinct] which, instead of contributing to a better knowledge of our economic, social, political, and cultural realities, and a greater exchange and more fraternal relations among peoples and for the progress of humanity actually have a negative and alienating function. They transmit messages which normally amount to pure cultural and ideological aggression. To bring about more just, new international relations, the new international information order is a significant component in the struggle of our countries against the present state of monopoly on the flow of information by the developed countries. In this struggle for the emancipation and development of our national means of information, as an inseparable part of the wider struggle for political, economic, and social independence of the peoples, we must above all rely on our own means and efforts. We must establish more active cooperation in the bilateral, regional, and interregional fields, and plan such activities in the framework of international forums, particularly within the movement and in cooperation with it. In this context, I am pleased to underline the recent creation of PANA as an important instrument for the independence of the African countries in the field of information. While we remain passive receivers of biased information and misinformation campaigns, we can hardly assert our national and cultural identity and exercise the right of our peoples to objectively and correctly inform and be informed.

Excellencies, ministers, ladies and gentlemen, esteemed guests, comrades: Finally I would like, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, to thank and congratulate all those who with their unselfish effort have created the material and technical conditions permitting the holding of this important event in Luanda. Allow me at the same time to express the profound acknowledgement of the Angolan people for the material aid that has been provided by several member-countries of our movement and other friendly nations for the organization of this (?noble gathering). To our distinguished guests, whose presence greatly honors me, I hope they will enjoy the best possible stay in the People's Republic of Angola and I hope the noble ideals of nonalignment will emerge dignified once more. The struggle continues! Victory is certain! [Applause]

**Indian Delegate Gives Speech**

*BK051507 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1433 GMT 5 Sep 85*

["Extracts" of 4 September speech by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Khurshid Alam Khan at Nonaligned Movement Ministerial meeting in Luanda]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, we are all assembled here in this beautiful capital of Angola at a time when the struggle of the people of Africa against the last vestiges of colonialism and racism is entering a crucial phase. This ministerial meeting of the Non-

aligned Movement symbolises the solidarity and support of the movement with the people of southern Africa in their unremitting struggle for a trust with destiny. It is only appropriate that we meet in the capital of a frontline state, not far from the besieged bastion of apartheid and next door to illegally occupied Namibia.

The situation in southern Africa is a challenge to the conscience of mankind. The policies of apartheid of the racist regime in Pretoria constitute a source of tension, instability and conflict, endangering both regional and international peace and security. The recent tragic developments in South Africa as a result of the fresh wave of terror and repression unleashed by the racist regime following its imposition of a state of emergency testify to Pretoria's determination to continue its reprehensible policies. The same abhorent regime that persecutes its own people persists in illegal occupation of Namibia, now close to two decades after the United Nations assumed direct responsibility over the territory.

The extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April this year, reaffirmed the clear and consistent support of our movement of the Nambian cause and made out a concrete programme of action to advance that cause.

My government, Mr. Chairman, would like to reiterate its conviction that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. I would like to recall in this context the initiative taken by India's late prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in convening the six-nation summit at New Delhi in January 1985. The New Delhi declaration issued by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania on January 28, 1985 called upon all nuclear weapons states to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and further urged that this first step must be followed by a continuing programme of reduction of armaments leading to general and complete disarmament. In this context two specific steps requiring special attention were identified by the six leaders — the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

We in the Nonaligned Movement have always held that the problems of the world economy cannot be cured by a cyclical upturn but require structural change through deliberate cooperative international action. The seventh summit reiterated our belief in the concept of global interdependence. The launching of global negotiations for the restructuring of the world economic order still remains obstructive and no progress has been made towards the implementation of the programme of immediate measures in the areas identified to be of critical importance to the developing countries.

**SFRY's Dizdarevic Speaks**

*LD042308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda 4 Sep (TANJUG) — New stimuli and actions to change relations in the world to the benefit of not only the nonaligned but also toward general prosperity are expected from this conference, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs, said when he spoke this afternoon at the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Luanda.

In a lengthy report Dizdarevic set Yugoslavia's views on the essential problems of the contemporary world, arguing resolutely for the preservation and constant affirmation of the original principles and goals of the movement and the policy of nonalignment as a global, independent, and extra-bloc factor of international relations.

Expressing satisfaction because this meeting of nonaligned countries is being held on the freedom-loving continent of nonalignment, the federal secretary also stressed the symbolism of the occasion; he sharply condemned the aggressive and brutal policy of the apartheid regime which by force of arms and reprisals wants to halt the march of time and turn South Africa into one of the most dangerous and explosive crisis spots of the modern world. He extended powerful support to the struggle by the African people of South Africa and Namibia, pointing to the unforeseeable consequences that would follow if the international community failed urgently to set about resolving this situation.

Dizdarevic went on in his report to recall that with this conference the movement was entering the 25th anniversary of its activity and that the opting by a large number of countries for the policy of nonalignment had given a decisive push to the process of emancipation and consolidation of independence, and had halted the expansion of the bloc division of the world. The question could rightly be asked: How would the world look today if there had been no policy or movement of nonalignment, as President Tito said at the sixth summit conference in Havana. Everything that is part of the fundamental meaning and goal of the policy of nonalignment has been historically confirmed, Raif Dizdarevic stressed, adding that the movement had been recognized as a global, independent, and extra-bloc factor in international relations. As such, Dizdarevic said, the movement has played an irreplaceable role in the recent history of mankind and has been a force and support in the struggle by our peoples and all peoples for independence and progress. Only as such can it remain the conscience and strength of the struggle for peace, development, and progress in the world. "For this reason we must, as in the past, resolutely rebuff any open or covert attempt, regardless of from where or whom it might come, to separate our movement from its original principles and goals," Raif Dizdarevic stressed, underlining that the "policy and movement of nonalignment are not, and in their essence cannot be, the instrument of anyone's bloc policy or interest." As in the past, Yugoslavia saw its future in such a policy and movement of nonalignment and would continue to fight for their preservation, strengthening, and effective operation.

Pointing to the real dangers facing the world today Dizdarevic spoke about the intensified confrontation between the superpowers and blocs, the unimagined dimensions of the arms race, the numerous crisis spots, the increasing gap between the developed and undeveloped countries, the most developed countries' desire for domination, the attempts to halt the process of the democratization of international relations, and everything that perpetuates the serious crisis in international relations and which demands of the Nonaligned Movement clear directions and

action unity in those important issues on which, as he stressed, our destiny and future depend.

The profound economic crisis, with its destructive effects, brings with it far-reaching political consequences and is an integral part of the overall crisis in internatioal relations. In connection with this assessment Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic spoke about the existential problems of the developing world such as hunger, debts, the decline in the economic growth rate, the fall in raw materials prices, the growth of protectionism, the instability of the monetary and financial system and the net outflow of financial resources from the developing countries to the developed countries. He stressed here that the way in which the developing world was being bypassed technologically was tantamount in its consequences to colonialism. He spoke in particular about debts as a political problem which, with certain other things, expressed the problems of international economic relations, and pointed to the need for joint involvement by the nonaligned countries and for a search for points of contact with the developed countries with a view to renewing talks. This, Dizdarevic concluded, is in our common interest and only in this way can we arrive at global and lasting solutions. He stressed that the goal of the nonaligned countries remains a new international economic order.

Dizdarevic went on in his report to stress that the role of the movement was not merely to stimulate and support dialogue between the great powers, but also implied a more active involvement and a contribution to a search for solutions to all the key questions concerning peace, security, and disarmament. Among other things, he stressed that the settling of disputes between the nonaligned countries must also be based on the principles of nonalignment and with the help and involvement of the entire movement. In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that the Luanda meeting would strengthen the nonaligned countries' unity and action.

**Egyptian Delegate Gives Speech**

*NC051625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda, 5 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has described the Middle East situation as delicate. He added that the future of the peace process is hanging in the balance. Arab and Palestinian rights cannot stand any more one-upsmanship, bargaining, or deception — self-deception or the deception of others. The ultimate loser is the people of the region.

In his address at the nonaligned ministerial meeting in Luanda, Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that a full, immediate, and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories in the West Bank, Gaza, and Jerusalem, as well as from the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon, is a precondition for a peaceful, comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the fight for a just and legitimate peace is no less vicious, ferocious, or costly than those waged on the battlefield.

Continuing his speech, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said the Nonaligned Movement is now at a crossroads — whether to live or die. The movement should remain alive, as it is our only option.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his confidence that the movement is capable of correcting its course, bridging its gaps, and reviving the noble principles that guided its leaders and founders during its early years.

The foreign minister noted that the disputes among nonaligned countries are not insolvable and can be taken care of in a just, honorable, and peaceful way. He made reference to the Iraq-Iran war and called for objective, positive, and effective action to end that conflict.

In his address to the nonaligned ministerial meeting in Luanda, Dr 'Abd al-Majid declared that the recent acts of repression, persecution, and violation of human rights in South Africa demonstrate the bankruptcy and weakness of that country's ruling regime. They are also clear evidence that we are seeing the beginning of the end of that government.

**ICO Official Reads Pirzada Speech**

*LD052120 Kuwait KUNA in English 1515 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda, Sept 5 (KUNA) — Secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Sharaf al-Din Pirzada has reminded the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) of the various problems facing the Third World which he said need utmost attention.

He listed Palestine, the Iran-Iraq war, Afghanistan, Namibia and the liberation struggle in South Africa as the major issue, in a speech read out on his behalf by OIC Assistant Secretary General Shaykh Fu'ad al-Khatib, at a Ministeral Conference of Nonaligned Countries which began in the Angolan capital Wednesday.

Palestine issue, Pirzada said, is regarded by each and every state of the Islamic world as a national issue so much so that they consider their independence incomplete as long as Al-Quds and Palestine are suffering under the yoke of Zionist occupation.

"Indeed, Muslims all over the globe firmly believe that Palestine forms an integral part of the greater Islamic homeland and the Islamic world shall not rest in peace until Al-Quds and Palestine are liberated", he added.

About the Iran-Iraq war, Pirzada said a settlement must be found to this fratricidal conflict taking into account its danger to the warring parties and to the world.

He also called for a just settlement of the Afghanistan question giving the Mulsim Afghan people their right to self-determination without any pressure or threat.

Likewise, he said, there is the question of supporting the right of the peoples of both Namibia and South Africa to self-determination and national independence.

The OIC secretary general said the fight against apartheid cannot be separated from the fight against Zionism as these are "two malignant lungs of one and the same internal body."

Pirzada said the OIC charter provides for the support of national liberation movements in Africa and the condemnation of racism, apartheid and Zionism.

On cooperation between OIC and NAM, he said since its inception in 1969, the OIC has taken the path of practical cooperation, consultation and exchange of views with various international and regional organizations, including the Nonaligned Movement to which almost all the forty five states of the organization belong.

He hoped that the conference would come out with the resolutions that meet expectations of the Third World in dealing with these major issues.

**Work in Committees Continues**

*LD051634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1224 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda, September 5 (TANJUG) — The Nonaligned Ministerial Conference which opened in Luanda yesterday, today continues in the plenary with a general debate.

It has been officially published that delegations of 118 countries, including observers and guests, have assembled in Luanda.

Reports are that in the economic committee the countries which have submitted amendments to the proposed declaration draft intensively work on adjusting the text of individual sections of the draft. The delegations of India, Yugoslavia, Iran, Argentina, Cuba, Pakistan and Guyana are particularly active in this. A full accord has already been reached on the assessment that the economic crisis in the world continues and that developing countries debts not only have economic, but a political dimension, too.

The economic committee particularly focuses on African countries economic problems.

The political committee continues work behind closed doors on the final text of the political part of the declaration.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stressed that the problems confronting the world today are global and that the nonaligned answer to this must be the unity of the movement in relation to the fundamental principles of nonalignment, since, he said, the movement co-founders had in mind the unity of the movement and its active dimension in world relations.

Referring to the situation in southeast and southwest Asia, the Indonesian minister proposed a reconciliation process involving all conflicting sides in Kampuchea and foreign troops' "return home" from Afghanistan. This would enable the two "brotherly countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan, to settle mutual problems by negotiations".

Stressing the fact that some 3 million people in the world continue to live under the colonial domination, the Indonesian foreign minister said that it is necessary to activate the non-aligned on one of their main tasks — the struggle for decolonisation. The Indonesian foreign minister upheld SWAPO and condemned "the neocolonialist solution" for Namibia, as well as those Western countries plundering Namibia's natural resources.

Nepal Foreign Minister Parsu Kamaro [name and title as received] stressed that in the world today, when problems are posed as a complex and when countries cannot solve them individually, it is necessary that the movement of nonalignment continue to give its full support to the United Nations.

The Nepal minister also recalled the crucial role the movement played in the struggle against colonialism, the division of the world into blocs and spheres of foreign domination. He urged a more active engagement of the movement in settling problems in Africa's south.

He said that the nonaligned countries contribution to preventing a further deterioration in the economic situation in the world will be particularly valuable.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described the movement of nonalignment as the truest reflection of the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the world, and their rejection of the policy of military blocs and the use of force or threat with force, that is, their call for peaceful co-existence between different political and social systems. Minister 'Abd al-Majid noted that the movement of nonalignment acts on the basis of dialogue and consensus.

He said that the Middle East conflict has for over thrity years been on the agenda of all world gatherings as the most dangerous crisis in the world. A total, immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories in the West Bank, Gaza, Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan Heights and south Lebanon is a sine qua non condition for a comprehensive, lasting and just peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the Egyptian minister set out.

He stated that Egypt upholds the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and is ready to cooperate with Jordan and the Palestinian people in the Arab interest of finding a solution which will fulfill the expectations of the Palestinian people and its legitimate national rights.

Head of the Bangladesh delegation Faruq Chowdhury underscored that, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement must again draw attention to its authentic principles, including "the non-bloc character of the movement which ensures its active and dynamic role in international affairs." He said it is the movement's major task to free the world of pressures and exploitation of the small by the big, and to preserve the balance between the East and the West.

Chowdhury paid tribute to Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for his capable and dynamic leadership of the Namibian people in their struggle for freedom. He also expressed his country's solidarity with the

Palestinian and other Arab peoples fighting against the Israeli occupation.

It is the duty of the Nonaligned Movement to return humanity from the brink of nuclear catastrophe to the path of reason, said Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Hameed. Reviewing the numerous crises in the world, Hameed paid most attention to southern Africa. He called for full support to the just struggle of the southern African liberation movements and the Frontline countries against racist aggression.

Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Oba focused on the instable economic situation in Africa which is continuously deteriorating. Noting that some 1,000 billion dollars is spent annually on armament, he assessed that the movement has a historic responsibility to contribute through joint actions to peace and the resolving of the accumulated economic problems of the developing countries.

Oba welcomed the "courageous and constructive attitude of those Western countries which have accepted sanctions against racist South Africa."

**Committee Work Detailed**

*LD052336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2015 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda, September 5 (TANJUG) — The political committee of the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in Luanda is considering the idea of setting up a special, U.N.-based nonaligned countries' working group to examine proposals on the peaceful settling of disputes, systematize them and bring them forward at the next nonaligned summit, it has been learnt from well-informed sources of the political committee being in a close-door session here in Luanda.

The political committee this evening adopted the part of the final document relating to the 25th anniversary of adoption of the U.N. declaration on decolonization. This part of the final document pays tribute to the world organization for its contribution to the process of decolonization, and calls on all U.N. members to help to completely eliminate colonialism as a world problem.

As a great many amendments to the political part of the final declaration were received, the political committee set up two working groups to work on them. One is working on a draft preamble and the other on the part concerning disarmament and security. Consensus has been reached on the paragraphs on Afghanistan and Kampuchea which predominantly reiterate the stands taken by the seventh summit and the ministerial meeting in New Delhi.

The economic committee was unanimous in the assessment that the world economic crisis is not only continuing but exacerbating, and that the developing countries' debts have not only an economic but the political dimension as well. Within this context, special attention was devoted to the grave economic problems facing the African countries.

**Message to Mandela Proposed**

*MB051436 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85*

[Excerpts] The speech delivered by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the official opening of the Eighth Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in the congress hall in Luanda yesterday has been the focus of attention by the international media. Worldwide news agencies, radio stations, and newspapers from all continents have publicized excerpts of this important speech. Moreover, the Senegalese delegate has proposed that the speech should be an official document of the conference.

Contrary to what the secretary general had requested, today's session began at 1000 instead of 0900. The first orator was Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, who proposed the approval of a message to ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who has been jail for more than 2 decades serving a life sentence imposed by the apartheid regime.

[Begin Mangwende recording in English with superimposed Portuguese translation] Esteemed and beloved Comrade Nelson Mandela: On the inauguration of the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries today in Luanda, capital of the heroic people of Angola, we want our first decision, our first words and our first thoughts to express our solidarity with, and respect and admiration for the courageous South African combatants. We convey these feelings through you, who embodies the patriotism and combativeness of your people with so much dignity and courage.

Every meeting of our movement has condemned the wicked regime of apartheid and those who support and tolerate it. However, special circumstances now exist that require all of us to take more energetic action that will help to eliminate this shameful affront to mankind once and for all.

In its vain attempt to perpetuate apartheid and to maintain the illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the demands of the international community and the many decisions of the United Nations and our movement, the racist government of Pretoria has engaged in mass murder, torture, and persecution with great violence and brutality in the last few months and has also stepped up its acts of aggression and destabilization against the southern African countries. It has supported and financed gangs of criminals as well as infiltrated and occupied both Namibia and a part of Angola.

The repression that the racist minority has unleashed against the South African people is possible because of the material and moral support that the Government of the United States and other countries give to that minority under the euphemistic cover of constructive engagement which, naturally, is the other side of their alliance with the Zionist (?Israeli) regime which oppresses the Palestinian people and is the irreconcilable enemy of the Arab peoples.

Comrade Mandela, you know the brutalities of the apartheid system better than anyone else. You are the symbol of the struggle that the South African people are waging with renewed courage and determination. Every new massacre, assassination,

or act of humiliation spurs on their noble struggle. Rejection and condemnation of the racist South African regime is growing, even among the people of the United States and other parts of the world and is gaining strength in each of our countries. Rest assured, Comrade Mandela, that the struggle of the South African people is ours, and we send the South African people a heartfelt message of solidarity and support.

Down with apartheid and racism! Glory to the South African people's martyrs! Long live the heroic combatants and fighters for South Africa's freedom and dignity! The struggle continues! [End recording]

**Draft Amendment on Falklands**

*PY051909 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1655 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Excerpts] Luanda, 4 Aug (NA) — Spokesmen of the Argentine delegation to the nonaligned conference have reported that Argentina has submitted an amendment to part of the draft of the final declaration of the Nonaligned Movement that deals with the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, after the conference was opened here today by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Argentine amendment seeks to provide "a more detailed" explanation of Great Britain's policy to turn the Malvinas Islands into a stronghold and criticizes London for not respecting the First Protocol of the Tlaltelolco Treaty on Nuclear Nonproliferation in Latin America which the United Kingdom had signed and ratified in due time.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and the members of his team conducted lengthy negotiations with representatives of other nations during working meetings this afternoon to deal with the Malvinas issue, the foreign debt problem, the Central American conflict, the fate of the Antarctic, the worldwide arms race, and South Africa's domestic situation, among others.

Diplomatic sources do not doubt that the South Atlantic conflict will be part of the final declaration. Meanwhile, "approximately 300 amendments" to the draft submitted by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which deals with hundreds of international conflicts, have been submitted.

Diplomatic sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that item No 130 of the Angolan draft declaration, some 50 pages long, states that "the ministers reiterated the need to do away with all types of colonialism, and voiced their wholehearted solidarity with Latin American and Caribbean countries still under colonial rule, especially Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the so-called French Guyana."

However, items No 146 and 147 of the draft are the ones in which Argentina is most interested. Unitl today, item 147 was drafted in the following terms, which was not entirely satisfactory to Argentina: "The ministers reiterated their staunch support for Argentina's right to reestablish its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, acknowledged that the Georgias and South Sandwich Islands are part of Latin America and objected to any attempt to consolidate the colonial status of the islands."

Item 146 goes on to urge that negotiations be resumed within the framework of the United Nations, taking into account "the interests" of the islanders in keeping "with the principles and resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement, Resolutions 1514, 2065, 37/9 and 38/12 of the UN General Assembly," and the communique of the Swiss and Brazilian Governments after the failure of the talks held in Switzerland in 1984.

On the other hand, item 147 brings in new elements to the nonaligned stance on the Malvinas Islands by pointing out that "the ministers stressed with concern that the massive military and naval presence of the United Kingdom in the area of the Malvinas, Georgias, and South Sandwich islands, and the building of a permanent strategic military base, are a source of tension in the area and a permanent threat to peace and stability in Latin America."

**Proposal on Olympics in Korea**

*FL060219 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 85*

[Text] The majority of the speakers participating in today's plenary session of the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, pointed out the grave economic situation of the Third World and the urgent need to erradicate it. All noted the grave economic situation in African countries, which has a foriegn debt exceeding $158 billion. It was also reported that there is a consensus on the proposal of having an extraordinary ministerial conference to analyze Latin American and Caribbean problems, principally the foreign debt.

For its part, Cuba proposed the current meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Luanda announce its support for having the next olympic games equally shared in all of Korea. This would contribute to the peaceful unification of that country and to the friendship of the peoples.

**DPRK Not Seeking To Host Next Summit**

*LD041825 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 4 Sep 85*

["Korea withdraws its candidateship" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Luanda, 4. September (TANJUG) — DPR of Korea has announced tonight at the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries that it is withdrawing its initiative to host the next summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement. King Yong Nam, head of the delegation, has said that his country has always had in mind the unity of the movement and therefore wishes to enable the movement to reach a consensus on this occasion.

**Latin America Coordinator Named**

*PA060403 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has been appointed Latin American coordinator during the sessions of the Nonaligned Movement. Ramirez Ocampo is representing Colombia in Luanda, Angola, during the meeting of the ministers of the Nonaligned Movement. The sessions will last until the coming weekend.

This is the first time that Colombia occupies this position in this conference.

## Angolan President Supports Mubarak's Policy

*NC051449 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda, Sep 5 (MENA) — President Jose dos Santos affirmed today that his country and Egypt's viewpoints are identical as regards the international issues and bilateral relations and particularly those issues included in the message Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sent to him today.

President dos Santos conveyed to Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who handed him President Mubarak's message, his country's full support of the endeavours exerted by President Husni Mubarak for realizing just peace in the Middle East, Nabil al-Salawi, Egypt's ambassador here said. President dos Santos asked 'Abd al-Majid for Egypt's support of Zimbabwe to be the venue of the coming summit of the Nonaligned Movement, Al-Salawi added.

## Angolan President Dos Santos Receives Delegates

**OAU, Zambia, Congo**

*MB050950 Luanda Domstic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Sept 85*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, met in Luanda yesterday with Mr Ide Omaru, the OAU secretary general. On the occasion, the OAU secretary general greeted the Angolan head of state and the Angolan people and said the holding of the nonaligned conference is an example of international solidarity.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos also received in audience the Zambian and Congo foreign affairs ministers, who also brought greetings from President Kenneth Kaunda and Denis Sassou-Gnuesso, who praised Angola for holding the Nonaligned Conference in Luanda.

**Egypt, Zaire, Portugal**

*MB051325 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] At the Futungo de Belas this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the Republic, received in audience the ministers of foreign affairs of Egypt, Zaire, and Portugal. The Angolan head of state also received in audience this morning, Commodore (Heila Lawau), member of the Nigerian Armed Forces.

During the separate audiences, the Egyptian and Zairian officials, as well as Commodore (Heila Lawau) delivered messages from their respective heads of states to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Bilateral and world affairs issues were also discussed during the audiences.

## Delegates Meet With Counterparts Outside Conference

**Algeria's Ibrahimi**

*LD042305 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[Text] On the sidelines of the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting in Luanda, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi held talks with the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Senegal, Mali, and Angola. The talks included discussion of the nonaligned meetings, international issues, and issues of joint interest.

**Libya's Al-Turayki**

*LD051253 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda, Dulhijaa 21, Sept. 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The 8th Ministerial Nonaligned Conference started yesterday in the capital of Angola, Luanda.

Secretary of the government People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau made a number of meetings with heads, delegates of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Nicaragua, Malta, Burkina Faso, North Korea, Iran, Mali, Vietnam and Laos as well as with secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, (O.A.U.).

Foreign liaison secretary exchanged with heads of delegations viewpoints and coordination of policies concerning the conference's agenda.

**Iran's Velayati**

*GF060658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 85*

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the foreign minister of our country, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, met and confered with the Angolan president. The meeting took place within the framework of meetings between foreign ministers and heads of delegations participating in the eight session of nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in Luanda. The Angolan president thanked our foreign minister for his participation in the conference. He then praised the aid that the Islamic Republic of Iran gives to African countries, including Angola.

According to the same report, bilateral relations and the need to expand such ties, especially in order to support the Frontline countries in their opposition against the racist regime of Pretoria, was stressed during the meeting. The foreign minister of our country also met the Malaysian foreign minister yesterday and talked with him. During discussions on the relations between the two countries, the Malaysian foreign minister stated that his country recently selected an ambassador to send to Iran and that this act will certainly be very effective in helping the trend of expanding ties between the two countries.

[Begin recording of unidentified correspondent] This morning during the course of the third session of the meeting of the eighth conference of nonaligned foreign ministers, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister of our country, will deliver a speech to the delegations from over 100 members and dozens of guest countries, movements, and observers.

Dr Velayati will outline the political and economic positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran on important international issues, regional issues, and matters of interest to the Nonaligned Movement. It is expected that in his speech, the foreign minister will attach a good deal of importance to the evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement's previous role in international politics. Dr Velayati will also discuss the issues of the imposed war, Afghanistan, Lebanon and the Middle East, South Africa, economic matters, and poverty and hunger in the Third World countries, and will outline the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on these subjects.

Yesterday, Dr Velayati had many meetings with foreign ministers of Syria, Libya, Cuba, Malaysia, and North Korea. [End recording]

### SFRY's Dizdarevic

*LD052256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 5 Sep 85*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, Sept 5 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial conference in Luanda, continues his intensive contacts and exchanges of views with heads of delegation of nonaligned countries.

Dizdarevic today had a two-hour talk with Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwende with whom he exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere on all essential issues on the agenda of the ministerial conference in the Angolan capital.

In a similar atmosphere and on the same topics were conducted Dizdarevic's talks today with Iranian head of diplomacy 'Ali Akhbar Velayati, Libyan minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salim al-Turayki and head of the Colombian delegation Augusto Ramirez.

The foreign ministers of Mozambique, Nicaragua and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Joaquim Chissano, Hernandez Ruiz and Kim Yong-nam, were today collocutors of Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

In separate meetings, views were exchanged on the course of the ministerial conference and on individual topics from the agenda. A common readiness was expressed to contribute to the success of the meeting in Luanda.

## Delegates Comment on Nonaligned Conference

### Cuba's Malmierca

*FL052052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] The inaugural session of the nonaligned conference in Luanda was a success because of the mass attendance of member nations and the solidarity with Angola, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said in Luanda.

In a statement to the press, the chief of the Cuban delegation said that the great number of member nations attending the conference shows that nonaligned countries support Angola and the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

With regard to the situation in Central America, Malmierca said the conference will give special attention to the matter. He described the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua as a real threat because Washington takes intimidatory actions and gives all support to the counterrevolutionary bands.

### Mozambique's Chissano

*MB050627 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs, said in Luanda yesterday that the nonaligned conference is an opportunity to examine the main problems affecting the Third World countries. Minister Chissano said that these countries are facing serious problems which affect their political, economic, and social development. While in Luanda, we are going to seek solutions for these problems together with the developed countries, Minister Chissano said.

The most serious problems are the external debt of the African and Latin American countries, famine, drought, and the war waged by the West's militarist circles, Joaquim Chissano said during an interview with Angola Radio. Joaquim Chissano is attending the Eighth Nonaligned Ministerial Conference which began in Luanda yesterday. The main issues on the conference's agenda are being discussed by two commissions, one economic and the other political. They are the admission of new members into the Nonaligned Movement, and issues related to the international political, economic, and financial situation.

According to our AIM correspondent, moderation and consensus have so far dominated the ministerial conference. However, the same source added that the East Timor issue may heat up the political debates.

### ANC Secretary General

*AB060700 Dakar PANA in English 1649 GMT 5 Sep 85*

[Text] Luanda, 5 Sept (ANGOP/PANA) — The African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Secretary General Alfred Nzo has hailed the decision to hold the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in Angola saying that it was an honor to the country which is one of the Frontline States.

In an interview with the ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY (ANGOP) today the ANC secretary general said Angola as a Frontline State actively participates in the struggle for the national liberation in southern Africa and that she has never knwon peace since independence.

Mr Nzo said that the fact that more than one hundred countries were represented at the conference was a sign of solidarity with the young peoples of Angola. He added that the holding of the conference in Luanda would also further consolidate the forces in the movement which remain committed to the principles of nonalignment. He expressed hope that the meeting would further consolidate solidarity with the people of South Africa in their fight against apartheid, as every speaker spoke in strong terms against the system.

On speculations that the next eighth summit might be held in southern Africa, Mr Nzo said that this would also be very significant and important in view of the explosive situation in South Africa.

### Argentine Minister on Nonaligned View of Falklands

*PY051854 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1905 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Text] Luanda, 4 Sep (NA) — Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo stated here today that the Nonaligned Movement as a whole "must feel concerned over the militarization of the Malvinas Islands because this situation implies the expansion of the conflict between the super powers." The foreign minister described the Nonaligned Movement as "an imminently suitable forum for keeping our peoples out of this conflict."

During an interview granted to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at the end of the opening ceremony of the meeting of ministers of nonaligned countries which is taking place in Luanda. Caputo said Argentina's position is that "the foreign debt must be paid but at the same time, it wants to negotiate from a political viewpoint, the manner in which the payments" could be recycled back into the economies of the debtor countries. Caputo voiced his hope that the Luanda meeting "will strengthen the Nonaligned Movement, reaffirm its founding ideas, and turn it into a practical instrument for the struggle of our peoples."

In response to a question, Caputo recalled that Argentina has several times condemned "the permanent violation of human rights in South Africa," and that "Argentina has actually restricted its trade with that country and joined the sports boycott," against the apartheid system.

Asked about the approach which the draft Nonaligned Movement declaration will take to the Malvinas conflict, Caputo answered that "the movement has always been Argentina's ally on this problem," and emphasized that "the United Kingdom's efforts to turn the islands into a stronghold are a source of great concern to Latin America."

He added that "this colonial situation is contrary to one of the most cherished objectives of the Nonaligned Movement because the South Atlantic is becoming a target for strategic interest and the East-West confrontation is spreading into an area previously free from this conflict."

Caputo went on to say that "the Malvinas issue is not just a territorial claim because the act of turning the islands into a stronghold and the dedication of a strategic airport poses another problem which should worry the Nonaligned Movement as a whole, meaning the expansion of the East-West conflict."

As to the possibility of holding a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau to discuss the foreign debt problem and the Central American and Caribbean crisis, Caputo indicated that "we are discussing the idea but no decision has been made so far." Asked whether Argentina was planning to play "a more active role in the movement in view of the advent of democracy, Caputo answered that "President Raul Alfonsin made it clear on several occasions that the Nonaligned Movement is very important to us and we believe that our peoples must be kept out of the confrontation between the superpowers." [Quotation marks as received]

He added that "in addition to harming us directly on certain occasions, this confrontation also affects our economies through harassment and propaganda and in these cases the movement is an imminently suitable instrument to deal with the situation."

On the stance of the final document of the nonaligned meeting regarding the foreign debt problem, Caputo explained that "this is one of the most sensitive and difficult issues that Latin America has to cope with."

He emphasized that over the last few years the region has sent out approximately $50 billion in foreign debt payments and reiterated that "Argentina believes that its obligations must be met but this does not mean that the debt has to be paid regardless of the cost."

He added that "within a democratic system economic and financial conditions should be favorable for development." He also indicated that "part of the funds allocated for paying the foreign debt must be reinvested in the countries that make the payments" and said that "the peoples who fight for democracy in the name of freedom, as was the case of Argentina, must also enjoy some well-being to be able to maintain this democracy."

Caputo concluded by saying that "Argentina's position is that the foreign debt must be paid at the same time it wants to negotiate from a political viewpoint, the manner in which the payments could be recycled back into the economies of the debtor countries."

**Argentine Position at Conference Outlined**
*PY051847 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1541 GMT 4 Sep 85*

[By special NA correspondent Daniel Santoaro]

[Text] Luanda, Angola, 4 Sep (NA) — Argentina will try to include a "Latin American solution" to the foreign debt problem and the Central American crisis in the final document of the Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers' meeting that is taking place here, a high-ranking source from the Argentine delegation revealed here tonight.

The foreign ministers' meeting will be opened today by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a ceremony that will take place in the local Public Works Ministry.

The ministers' agenda has been made up during a 2-day meeting of experts from the 100 countries that participate in this meeting.

Argentine sources told NA that the negotiations for the final document "will be hard" on account of the "radical" terms of the host country, which drew up the original initiative.

This is the reason why Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo arrived here accompanied by a large delegation to try to moderate the Angolan proposal as well as to try to include an Argentine position in the document.

The same sources reported that Argentina will try to obtain the Nonaligned Movement's support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America "in the same manner as Latin America supports an African solution for Namibia."

However, the main objective of the Argentine delegation, which includes Deputy Federico Storani, president of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, is to urge the movement to condemn the militarization of the Malvinas Islands by Great Britain.

During the feverish negotiations, which the foreign ministers will maintain from today through 6 September, Argentina will also try to block a Malaysian initiative to internationalize Anctarctica.

The original document proposed by the Angolan Popular Liberation Movement government contains expressions condemning "the dirty apartheid system" (racism) that is practiced in South Africa.

This document also demands independence for Belize despite the fact that this Central American country is English-speaking and it has been recognized by the United Nations.

Another point of concern for the Argentine delegation is the condemnation of the U.S. project known as "star wars" (which is included in the Angolan proposal without mentioning the militarism of Soviet aid).

The same sources revealed that a few days ago, Yugoslavia sent Argentina a 2-page message containing "objections almost identical to those made by Argentina to the Angolan proposal."

The Argentine diplomats will try to neutralize the "ideological factor from these discussions in an attempt to return to the original nonaligned positions."

Meanwhile, the speech to be delivered by Caputo tomorrow is eagerly awaited because of statements he will make on these subjects.

It was known in diplomatic circles that Caputo will defend the proposal of the Cartagena consensus on dealing with the Latin American foreign debt problem in the face of Fidel Castro's proposal to break away from the international financial system.

Among other points, the ministers' agenda includes an analysis of the international political and economic situation and the choice of site and date for the eighth meeting of chiefs of state and governments of nonaligned countries that will take place next year.

Luanda, which is on the Atlantic coast, has made special preparations to receive 2,800 diplomats and officials as well as more than 180 journalists.

**Romania's Oancea Attends Conference as 'Guest'**
*AU051214 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 85 p 4*

[Text] Luanda 2 September (AGERPRES). The preparatory proceedings of the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries have begun in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola. The proceedings were opened by Alfonso Van Dunem M'Binda, minister for external relations of the Peoples' Republic of Angoia. The conference elected the working bodies. The Angolan minister for external relations was elected chairman of the conference; the Cypriot representative was elected chairman of the political committee; and the Guyana representative was elected chairman of the economic committee.

The SR of Romania, which has the status of guest of the Nonaligned Movement, is represented at the conference by a delegation led by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.